NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3000.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by

¶ JACOB KEISER.

Bucks county, November 19th, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 6th of December next, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikell, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by the county line, and land of Chriſtian Wikell, and others, containing about 143 acres.

Alſo, one other Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Richland townſhip, containing about 79 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following Lots of Land, viz.

No. 1. A certain Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Third-ſtreet 45 feet and 8 inches, and extending in depth 97 feet; bounded north by Springate lane, eaſt by a 12 feet alley, ſouth by ground let by Gaſkell to Aſhmead, and weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Alſo, one other Lot of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front 23 feet, and extending in depth 205 feet, bounded on the north by other ground of Gaſkell and Co. on the eaſt by Baron-ſtreet, on the ſouth by Springate lane, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 3. Alſo, all the right, title, ſhares and intereſt of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkel, of in and to one other Lot of Ground; containing in front on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware 40 feet, and extending that width through to Second-ſtreet; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard-ſtreet lots, on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet (as extended in width oppoſite to the New-market) on the ſouth by ground of ſaid Gaſkel and Hurſt, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 4. One other Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on South (or Cedar) ſtreet, 37 feet, and extending in depth 152 feet and 3 inches; bounded on the eaſt by ground late of ſaid Gaſkell (ſold to Jonathan D. Sergeant, Eſq;) on the North by Gaſkell-ſtreet, on the weſt by ground granted by ſaid Gaſkell to David Evans, and on the ſouth by South (or Cedar) ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 5. One other Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 21 feet and 9 inches, and extending in depth 198 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Gaſkell and Hurſt, on the eaſt by ground of Hurſt, on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Gaſkell-ſtreet.

No. 6. Alſo, all the eſtate, right, title, ſhare and intereſt of ſaid Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, of, in and to one other Lot; containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet from the river Deleware 40 feet, and extending that width through to Third-ſtreet from Delaware river; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard-ſtreet lots, on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground of of ſaid Gaſkell and Hurſt, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 7. Alſo, one other Lot on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 124 feet, and extending in depth 110 feet; bounded on the north by Gaſkell-ſtreet, on the weſt by an alley of 17 feet and 3 inches, on the ſouth by a lot granted on groundrent by ſaid Gaſkell to Charles Hurſt, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 8. One other Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 21 feet and 9 inches, and extending in depth 200 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Gaſkell and Hurſt, on the eaſt by ground of Charles Hurſt and Co. on the ſouth by Gaſkell-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. Alſo, all the eſtate, right, title, ſhare and intereſt of the ſaid Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, of in and to one other Lot of Ground; containing in front on Fifth-ſtreet from Delaware river 40 feet, and extending that width through to Fourth ſtreet from Delaware; bounded on the north by the Lots lately ſold by the State of Pennſylvania, on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by Gaſkel-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Fifth ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The aforeſaid lots will be divided into building lots, of which plans may be ſeen at the place of ſale, and at the office of Clement Biddle, Eſq; Broker, in Front, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beaver, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land ſituate on the main branch of Lehеighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for Jonas Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

IN purſuance of inſtructions from the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, and agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of the ſame, entituled "An act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate," &c. On Wedneſday, the 28th day of November inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, the ſales to commence at 11 o'clock of that day, FORTY CITY LOTS, ſituate between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, and on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, numbered in the plan from 2236 to 2275 inclusive.

The purchaſe money will be payable in ſpecie, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates, upon which the intereſt is by law made receivable at the ſtate treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and the intereſt due on ſaid certificates till the time of payment will be allowed.

The purchaſe money to be paid within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a ſecond ſale.

A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

Receiver-General's Office, Nov. 13, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of *Whelen* and *Aſton* having diſſolved the 16th of October laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the late partners, and thoſe who have any demands to apply for ſettlement.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages, Lots of Ground, and Ground-rents, ſituate, lying and being in the Northern Liberty townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain Brick Meſſage and Lot or Piece of Ground, lying on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 209 feet and ſix inches; bounded northward with ground now or late of John Eſhenback, eaſtward with Second-ſtreet, ſouthward with Brown-ſtreet, and weſtward with St. John-ſtreet.

No. 2. A certain yearly rent charge of 68 dollars and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, iſſuing and payable out of a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being at Campington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing 73 feet and 6 inches front on Second-ſtreet, 209 feet front on Coates's-ſtreet, and 60 feet and ſix inches front on St. John's-ſtreet; bounded eaſtward by Second, weſtward by St. John's-ſtreet, north by ------- and ſouth by Coates's-ſtreet. There is on ſaid lot a large new brick building, known by the name of "The Second Preſbyterian Church," or Meeting-houſe.

No. 3. One other yearly rent charge of twelve pounds and ten ſhillings, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet continued northward beyond the ſaid city, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in depth 230 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Philip Stover, eaſtward by a forty feet ſtreet, extending from Brown ſtreet to Poplar-lane, and ſouthward by Brown-ſtreet. On ſaid Lot is erected a two ſtory brick houſe, a brick kitchen, and three well finiſhed frame meſſuages, each two ſtories high. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of William Coates, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1787.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; ſituate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on theſe lots a very large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with 5 rooms on the firſt floor and 6 on the ſecond, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of good water, a large new ſtable and ſhed for twelve horſes; is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years paſt.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the ſaid town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with a cellar underneath, a ſmall barn, and incloſed with a new poſt and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7/6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-houſe; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame ſmith ſhop; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, uſed as meadow-ground, and incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence; ſubject to 7/6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, incloſed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, incloſed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and ſixty-five acres of unimproved land, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, diſtant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's griſt-mill, and within three miles of a ſaw-mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaſer, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be ſeen at the time of ſale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Aſſignees, before the firſt day of January next; after which time ſuits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile ſtone on Lancaſter road, by two men, who ſeized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would ſhoot me, and preſented a pitol to my breaſt; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960, had a ſteel chain, double links, ſteel key and ſeal. One had a blue ſailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a ſlim tall man, with a brown ſurtout coat, and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid robbers, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the ſign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

¶ JAMES DENNY.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.

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From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. IV.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

MY laſt Paper aſſigned ſeveral reaſons why the ſafety of the people would be beſt ſecured by Union againſt the danger it may be expoſed to by *juſt* cauſes of war given to other nations; and thoſe reaſons ſhew that ſuch cauſes would not only be more rarely given, but would alſo be more eaſily accommodated by a national Government, than either by the State Governments, or the propoſed little Confederacies.

But the ſafety of the People of America againſt dangers from *foreign* force depends, not only on their forbearing to give *juſt* cauſes of war to other nations, but alſo on their placing and continuing themſelves in ſuch a ſituation as not to *invite* hoſtility or inſult; for it need not be obſerved, that there are *pretended* as well as juſt cauſes of war.

It is too true, however diſgraceful it may be to human nature, that nations in general will make war whenever they have a proſpect of getting any thing by it; nay, that abſolute monarchs will often make war when their nations are to get nothing by it, but for purpoſes and objects merely perſonal, ſuch as, a thirſt for military glory, revenge for perſonal affronts, ambition, or private compacts to aggrandize or ſupport their particular families, or partizans. Theſe, and a variety of motives which affect only the mind of the Sovereign, often lead him to engage in wars not ſanctified by juſtice, or the voice and intereſts of his people. But independent of theſe inducements to war, which are more prevalent in abſolute monarchies, but which well deſerve our attention, there are others which affect nations as often as Kings; and ſome of them will on examination be found to grow out of our relative ſituation and circumſtances.

With France and with Britain we are rivals in the fiſheries, and can ſupply their markets cheaper than they can themſelves, notwithſtanding any efforts to prevent it by bounties on their own, or duties on foreign fiſh.

With them and moſt other European nations, we are rivals in navigation and the carrying trade; and we ſhall deceive ourſelves, if we ſuppoſe that any of them will rejoice to ſee it flouriſh: For as our carrying trade cannot encreaſe, without in ſome degree diminiſhing theirs, it is more their intereſt, and will be more their policy, to reſtrain, than to promote it.

In the trade to China and India we interfere with more than one nation, in as much as it enables us to partake in advantages which they had in a manner monopolized, and as we thereby ſupply ourſelves with commodities which we uſed to purchaſe from them.

The extenſion of our own commerce in our own veſſels cannot give pleaſure to any nations who poſſeſs territories on or near this Continent, becauſe the cheapneſs and excellence of our productions, added to the circumſtance of vicinity, and the enterprize and addreſs of our merchants and navigators, will give us a greater ſhare in the advantages which thoſe territories afford, than conſiſts with the wiſhes or policy of their reſpective Sovereigns.

Spain thinks it convenient to ſhut the Miſſiſippi againſt us on the one ſide, and Britain excludes us from the St. Laurence on the other; nor will either of them permit the other waters, which are between them and us, to become the means of mutual intercourſe and traffic.

From theſe and ſuch like conſiderations, which might, if conſiſtent with prudence, be more amplified and detailed, it is eaſy to ſee that jealouſies and uneaſineſſes may gradually ſlide into the minds and cabinets of other nations; and that we are not to expect they ſhould regard our advancement in union, in power and conſequence, by land and by ſea, with an eye of indifference and compoſure.

The people of America are aware that inducements to war may ariſe out of theſe circumſtances, as well as others not ſo obvious at preſent; and that whenever ſuch inducements may find fit time and opportunity for operation, pretences to colour and juſtify them will not be wanting. Wiſely therefore do they conſider Union and a good national Government as neceſſary to put and keep them in *ſuch a ſituation*, as, inſtead of *inviting* war, will tend to repreſs and diſcourage it. That ſituation conſiſts in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence, and neceſſarily depends on the Government, the arms and the reſources of the country.

As the ſafety of the whole is the intereſt of the whole, and cannot be provided for without Government, either one or more, or many, let us enquire whether one good Government is not, relative to the object in queſtion, more competent than any other given number whatever.

One Government can collect and avail itſelf of the talents and experience of the ableſt men, in whatever part of the Union they may be found. It can move on uniform principles of policy.---It can harmonize, aſſimilate and protect the ſeveral parts and members, and extend the benefit of its foreſight and precautions to each. In the formation of treaties it will regard the intereſt of the whole, and the particular intereſts of the parts, as connected with that of the whole. It can apply the reſources and power of the whole to the defence of any particular part, and that more eaſily and expeditiouſly than ſtate Governments or ſeparate confederacies can poſſibly do, for want of concert and unity of ſyſtem.---It can place the militia under one plan of diſcipline, and by putting their officers in a proper line of ſubordination to the Chief Magiſtrate, will as it were conſolidate them into one corps, and thereby render them more efficient than if divided into thirteen or into three or four diſtinct independent bodies.

What would the militia of Britain be, if the Engliſh militia obeyed the Government of England, if the Scotch militia obeyed the Government of Scotland, and if the Welch militia obeyed the Government of Wales! Suppoſe an invaſion---would thoſe three Governments (if they agreed at all) be able, with all their reſpective forces, to operate againſt the enemy ſo effectually as the ſingle Government of Great-Britain would?

We have heard much of the fleets of Britain, and the time may come, if we are wiſe, when the fleets of America may engage attention. But if one national Government had not ſo regulated the navigation of Britain as to make it a nurſery for ſeamen—if one national Government had not called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets, their proweſs and their thunder would never have been celebrated. Let England have its navigation and fleet—Let Scotland have its navigation and fleet—Let Wales have its navigation and fleet—Let Ireland have its navigation and fleet—Let thoſe four of the conſtituent parts of the Britiſh empire be under four independent governments, and it is eaſy to perceive how ſoon they would each dwindle into comparative inſignificance.

Apply theſe facts to our own caſe—Leave America divided into thirteen, or if you pleaſe into three or four independent Governments, what armies could they raiſe and pay, what fleets could they ever hope to have? If one was attacked, would the other fly to its ſuccour, and ſpend their blood and money in its defence: would there be no danger of their being flattered into neutrality by ſpecious promiſes, or ſeduced by a too great fondneſs for peace to decline hazarding their tranquility and preſent ſafety for the ſake of neighbours, of whom perhaps they have been jealous, and whoſe importance they are content to ſee diminiſhed? Although ſuch conduct would not be wiſe, it would nevertheleſs be natural. The hiſtory of the States of Greece, and of other countries, abound with ſuch inſtances, and it is not improbable that what has ſo often happened, would, under ſimilar circumſtances, happen again.

But admit that they might be willing to help the invaded State or Confederacy—How and when, and in what proportion, ſhall aids of men and money be afforded? who ſhall command the allied armies, and from which of them ſhall he receive his orders? who ſettle the terms of peace, and in caſe of diſputes, what umpire ſhall decide between them, and compel acquieſcence? Various difficulties and inconveniences would be inſeparable from ſuch a ſituation: whereas one Government, watching over the general and common intereſts, and combining and directing the powers and reſources of the whole, would be free from all theſe embarraſſments, and conduce far more to the ſafety of the people.

But whatever may be our ſituation, whether firmly united under one national government, or ſplit into a number of confederacies, certain it is, that foreign nations will know and view it exactly as it is; and they will act towards us accordingly. If they ſee that our national Government is efficient and well adminiſtered——our trade prudently regulated——our militia properly organized and diſciplined---our reſources and finances diſcreetly managed---our credit re-eſtabliſhed--our people free, contented, and united, they will be much more diſpoſed to cultivate our friendſhip, than provoke our reſentment. If on the other hand they find us either deſtitute of an effectual Government (each State doing right or wrong as to its rulers may ſeem convenient) or ſplit into three or four independent and probably diſcordant republics or confederacies, one inclining to Britain, another to France, and a third to Spain, and perhaps played off againſt each other by the three, what a poor pitiful figure will America make in their eyes! How liable would ſhe become not only to their contempt, but to their outrage; and how ſoon would dear bought experience proclaim, that when a people or family ſo divide, it never fails to be againſt themſelves.

PUBLIUS.

NASSAU, *October* 20.

Extract of a letter from Colonel ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, *Chief of the Creek Indians.*

"*Little Tallaſſee, 30th June*, 1787.

"Matters ſtand with our neighbours towards the ſun riſing and us, much in the ſame way as they were when I wrote you in laſt January.

"The trifling and inſolent conduct of the Georgians toward this nation, in regard to our requiſitions for ſpeedy and effectual ſatisfaction, concerning their encroachments on our hunting grounds, cauſed a general clamour, and called loudly upon me to take vigorous meaſures to obtain from them by force what was not to be expected from their juſtice.

"Juſt as we were about to prepare ourſelves for that purpoſe, there arrived among us a Mr. White, a gentleman appointed by the American Congreſs to enquire into the nature and cauſe of the diſputes that had ariſen between this nation and Georgia, and, if poſſible, to effect an amicable accommodation of them.

"In an Aſſembly of the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks, he explained the nature of the buſineſs upon which he was ſent to this country, and delivered a Talk from the honorable body that ſent him; which was approved of. It expreſſed ſentiments of benevolence, well calculated to eſtabliſh a good underſtanding between us. One from the Georgians was not ſo well received, as it ſhewed no intention of relinquiſhing their unjuſt claims; and the whole of their propoſitions offered for an adjuſtment of differences on thoſe grounds, were rejected with anger by the Chiefs.

"The Chief of the Cowetas town, on the part of the Aſſembly, anſwered Mr. White: he declared his ſatisfaction at the good diſpoſition of Congreſs for the Red People, and wiſhed they had, as Chief Council of the Thirteen Fires of America, taken up the matter ſooner, and, by concluding a peace, and putting the Red People on the footing they were at the beginning of the late war, removed all future cauſe of animoſity.---As to the Georgians, there are warriors now living, who tell, that the Engliſh were permitted to build a town on Savannah river, for the advantage of enjoying a good trade, but were confined to the ſea ſhores and a diſtrict round them as far as the tide flowed up the rivers; and, by ſolemn compact, that government was never to ſuffer any of its people to go beyond theſe preſcribed limits, without leave given by the nation.---This agreement was always faithfully adhered to by the Engliſh; and when a foreign nation attempted to drive the new ſettlers from their habitations, and would have ſucceeded, had not this nation taken up arms and aſſiſted them to repel the invaders, and thereby ſecured them in the poſſeſſions which our fathers had granted them. That a friendly intercourſe was ever ſince kept up between us with but little interruption, until a general madneſs had overſpread the land ſome ſummers ago, and which ſtill ſeems to prevail, otherwiſe the children of a people who have ſo lately ſettled on our lands, and been defended by us from their enemies, could not be ſo regardleſs of all ſenſe of ſuch great obligations as to purſue the deſtruction of a nation to whom they and their fathers owe ſo much. There are alſo warriors ſtill living who rendered them ſuch ſervices, and are ſtill able to puniſh ſuch ingratitude. On the whole, we are glad to ſee ſo reſpectable a character among us; and although we could not, with a due regard to our own intereſt, agree to the whole of his propoſitions, yet we wiſhed that Congreſs ſhould learn the truth from him; and hoped that the Grand Council of America, as wiſe and good men, would conſider our diſcontents in their proper light, and take the quickeſt meaſures to do away the injuries complained of, and a laſting peace be eſtabliſhed between the White and Red People.

"Upon my taking leave of Mr. White, he returning to Georgia, I promiſed him, at his requeſt, to ſuſpend hoſtilities on our parts, and if the nation could not be prevailed on to forbear them altogether, yet at leaſt, wait the reſult of the deliberations of Congreſs on this affair, which we ſhould receive in all Auguſt next. I adviſed the Chiefs of this, to which they all aſſented; but an affair has juſt happened, which I am apprehenſive will fruſtrate their pacific intentions.

"You may have ſeen in the Georgia newſpapers of laſt ſummer, an account of Colonel Clark having attacked and diſperſed a large body of indians with a ſmall number of his men, only two killed.---I ſhall now relate to you the fact. A conſiderable body of our Indians had driven off the ſettlers on the ſouth fork of Oconee. which they effected without any oppoſition whatever, the Georgians having fled before them; as ſoon as the Indians were returned, Colonel Clark went out, came into the Indian limits and fell upon two Indians, (not belonging to the before-mentioned Indian party) who were hunting game; the Indians, in defending themſelves, killed two of Clark's men and wounded a third, before they themſelves fell.

"All people who know any thing of Indians, know that they make it a point of honour to revenge thoſe killed in war. Accordingly the friends of the deceaſed Indians, this ſummer, killed two Americans; the Georgians, inſtead of purſuing the party that did the action, fell upon ſeveral little parties of their friendly Indians, of the Cuſſitahs town, and killed and took eleven *, who were hunting in the ſettlements, under ſanction of the ſtrict friendſhip that had always ſubſiſted between them. This affair will cauſe an immediate rupture, and when the circumſtances that brought it on are known, we cannot be accuſed of breaking our promiſes made to Mr. White, the Commiſſioner of Congreſs; and it will convince him of the juſtneſs of my obſervations, reſpecting *Upper* Georgian faith and honour; as by the late action they have manifeſted the moſt glaring diſregard for treaties confirmed by every tie that binds civilized people. Acts of retaliation were exploded in the ſtrongeſt terms; it was ſtipulated that neither ſide was to have recourſe to it, but ſatisfaction firſt be demanded from the offending party, and in caſe of refuſal, a declaration of war ſhould enſue. We have ſent a formal demand for ſatisfaction, and if refuſed, it will be taken; then this breach may be repaired.

"On the 10th inſtant, we had a general meeting of the Creek Nation, to receive a deputation from the Northern Indians, conſiſting of chief warriors of the Mohawks, Iroquois, Hurons, Oneidas, and Shawaneſe, when the Mohawk Chief, with a large belt of wampum in his hand, thus addreſſed himſelf;

"*Brothers, the Warriors of the Creek Nation,*

"We come deputed from your elder brothers, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Northern Nations, to renew and ſtrengthen the friendſhip and confederacy formed with you and other red people, our brothers, at the beginning of the laſt war: This belt, the token of amity from twenty-four nations, we were deſired to deliver to you from our Grand Council, held near Detroit laſt winter.

"A Belt of White Wampum.

"*Brothers,*

"This is the belt of peace, given to us by our fathers and friends, the Engliſh, when they told us that a peace was concluded between them and the Americans, at the ſame time deſiring us and all red people to hold it faſt with both hands, and to lay down our ſharp weapons of war: We obeyed the advice of our fathers, and we ſent to you, three ſummers ago, to do the ſame, but ſtill to keep them in view, in the roofs of your houſes, that they might be again uſed when neceſſary, in the defence of our lands, women, and children.

"*Brothers,*

"Soon after we had agreed to lay by our arms, the Americans begun to encroach upon our lands; when we have ſpoke to them about it, they have told us, that our fathers, the Britiſh, gave them our lands to purchaſe peace from them; this we believed to be falſe, for not only the land was not theirs to give away for the ſhameful purpoſe as have been told us by the Americans, neither can we believe that our Great Father, the King, would conſent to diſtreſs his faithful children, who had ſhed their blood for him; ſuch a meaſure would be puniſhing us, when we merit reward.---One of our War Captains is gone over the Great Waters to ſpeak, concerning theſe matters, to our fathers; from him, on his return, we ſhall know the truth.

"*Brothers,*

"We have heard, in our country, of the diſputes you have with the Georgians about your lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that you ſtruggled hard againſt them, and ſpilled the blood of thoſe bad people. You were the firſt to reſiſt ſuch injuſtice. This put us in mind of what we ought to do. We ſent all our different tribes to meet at the Great Water-Fall (Niagara) to conſult together for ſtopping the Americans, and confining them within their proper bounds.

"*Brothers,*

"We next and laſt held a Grand Council near Detroit, where the Chiefs of twenty-four nations, including Wabaſh and Ohio, met and conſulted. It was agreed upon, that we ſhould follow the example of our warlike and numerous brothers the Creeks, and we are ſent to conſult with you concerning the good of all.---The Americans, laſt year, deſtroyed a Shawaneſe town; there were only women and children, except an old Chief, in it, whom they carried away captives; but murdered the old man. This Chief was a great friend of theirs, and uſed to ſide with them upon all occaſions. This we have told you, that you may not be deceived by their ſmooth talks. If ſuch be the way they treat their friends, ought not the knowledge of this to unite us all, to effect the deſtruction of ſo wicked a people, whoſe hearts are rotten?

"A large White Belt.

"This is a token from our Chiefs to yours; by this they deſire that you will conſider well what we the Warriors have ſpoken, and that you likewiſe will open your hearts, that we may ſee it, as we have done to you; we then ſhall return in haſte; our Chiefs of the Grand Council are now expecting us. We have been four moons on our journey hither, but we ſhall get home in three.

"*Brothers,*

"When our Great Council ſhall hear you talk, they intend to inform the Americans of this friendly league of all the Red Nations, to defend their lands and families: that we have joined our hands and bodies, from the Great Water-fall, to Detroit, from thence to our brothers, the Creeks, forming a ſtrong wall of defence to maintain our lands; and that if they, the Americans, have forgot their boundary, we will deſcribe it to them; and after that every American that paſſes over that limit, ſhall fall by the red hatchet and arrows of war. The anſwer to this talk, if they give any, together with our reſolves, ſhall be made known to you by choſen Warriors of our nations, in five moons from our departure.

ANSWER *of the* CREEK CHIEFS.

"*Brothers,*

"WE are glad of your ſafe arrival in this country; and we receive with ſatisfaction the talks and tokens of friendſhip you have delivered us in the names of our elder brothers, the far off Chiefs and Warriors of the Northern Nations.

"*Brothers,*

"We have ſeen the talks and tokens that you ſent to us three ſummers ago, for laying down the ſharp weapons of war; the ſame talk we likewiſe ſaw from our late fathers, the Engliſh, one ſummer before yours came; we obeyed the talk, yet we did not ſpoil or bury our weapons, but kept them in ſight in the roofs of our houſes; we knew the people whoſe blood we had ſhed in the ſervice of the Engliſh to be revengeful. We had reaſon to be watchful, and upon our guard againſt them.

"*Brothers,*

"What you have heard of our quarrels with one of the Thirteen Fires of America is true. Thoſe people, on finding that the Engliſh had left our coaſts, thought it a good time to take an advantage of us. They ſuppoſed us to be heart-broken at being left alone----they began their revenge by endeavouring to ſtrip us of a great part of our lands next to their country. It is true that our hearts were ſunk within us for a little while, but we rouſed ourſelves, and reſolved not to be trampled upon, nor ſit down and

* *Ten killed, one miſſing.*

ſhed tears like women, but bravely to face the danger, great as it appeared, and ſtruggle ſtrongly to maintain our free ſtate, and to preſerve our lands for the ſupport of our wives and children; our attempts to this end you have heard.

" *Brothers*,

" The Americans do not ſpeak truth, when they tell you that our late Fathers, the Engliſh, gave them the lands of their Red Children. On the contrary, if the Americans had taken and held faſt the talk that was agreed upon between them, they would not now be trying to take away the lands of the Red People, but we all would, as children and allies of the Engliſh, have been included in the peace, and ſuffered to remain quiet in our poſſeſſions; and we would only have been hunting wild beaſts to ſupport ourſelves and families, inſtead of being obliged to ſpill the blood of White Men in our own defence.

" *Brothers*,

" Our Chiefs tell us, that our fathers, the Engliſh, had always great ſucceſs in war; that they had, in former wars, overcome their enemies; and we are now told by thoſe that know, that all the nations over the Great Water joined the Americans and overpowered our fathers, and forced them to leave the land to the Americans, who now call themſelves maſters of it.---The land has been full of madneſs and confuſion for many ſummers paſt: it is ſtill ſo, and will continue ſo, until (as is likely to be) that thoſe very people over the Great Water, who aſſiſted them, ſhall come and divide the country among them.

" *Brothers*,

" When the Engliſh left our coaſts we were in great diſtreſs; they had taken our weapons of war from our hands and then retired to a great diſtance out of our reach, and left us oppoſed to dangers without means of defence; your caſe, brothers, is not ſo bad; if they had taken yours from you, yet they remained near you, and, no doubt, if ever the day comes that you want their help, but they will ſtretch out their hands to you.

" The people that have ſat down in the place of the Engliſh, on our coaſts, have ſhewn us a good heart. As they have them not themſelves, they have ſuffered certain of our Engliſh friends who uſed to ſupply us, to continue among them for the generous purpoſe of furniſhing us with our cuſtomary goods, ſo that we are not in want of the neceſſaries needful for our families, as you ſee.

" *Brothers*,

" You do well not to be raſh, but to warn the Americans of your diſcontents, to obtain ſatisfaction, which they will do, if their beloved men and chiefs are reaſonable. When you have an anſwer let us know it, and we will adviſe with you. One of their beloved men was among us before you came; he is well informed of the cauſe of our differences and diſputes with the Georgians; he is returned to the Great Council of the Americans, and we wait for the determination of that Council, which we expect to receive in three moons.

" *Brothers*,

" We take a ſtrong hold, with both hands, of the end of the great wampum of union; let the other end alſo be faſt held by thoſe near the Great Water Fall, and by all the Red People in the land between us, of the Chuccamaga, and Rivers Ohio and Wabaſh, whereby we ſhall form a ſtrong chain of defence to ſave our lands, protect our wives, and rear our children, that they may long poſſeſs the inheritance we ſhall leave to them."

BOSTON, November 14.

On the authority of a gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from England, we inform, that the Prince of Orange, aſſiſted by 15,000 troops of the King of Pruſſia, has borne down all oppoſition---and is re-inſtated in all his powers, dignities and privileges in Holland---and that the Dutch Patriots have promiſed entire ſatisfaction for the indignity offered to the Princeſs of Orange, during her journey to the Hague. Thus we ſee the efforts of patriotiſm---" without a hand to ſuccour or an arm to ſave"----- cruſhed by the *ultima ratio* of Kings---and from hence we may date the decline of the Dutch Republics-- for the deſtruction of commerce, the ſource of their former greatneſs, follows the triumphs of arbitrary power.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

We are informed that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from Holland, which ſays that the Stadtholder has opened the ſluices of Amſterdam, and laid the whole city under water; that he had taken poſſeſſion of Rotterdam, where he immediately cauſed ſeven of the patriots to be executed, and that the French and Engliſh have remained paſſive ſpectators of this tragical ſcene.

A correſpondent obſerves that the general ferment which has been excited in France among all the orders of the people, has probably inclined that Court to withdraw from their engagements in favor of the Dutch patriots; and England, knowing that the Stadtholder, with his Pruſſian auxiliary, is adequate to the total ſubduction of that ill-fated party, contentedly remains neutral, enjoying the domeſtic troubles of her neighbours.

A letter from Baltimore, dated the 22d inſt. ſays, " By a veſſel juſt arrived from Nevis, after a ſhort paſſage, we are adviſed of a frigate having arrived in 20 days from England, with diſpatches, which mention an engagement to have happened between the Engliſh and French fleets, upon the coaſt of Holland."

The merchants of Dublin, aided by ſome powerful noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, are about eſtabliſhing a company to trade to America, the Weſt-Indies, and the coaſt of Africa.

A letter received by the Hector, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, dated September 29, ſays, " We are all in a buſtle preparing for war; for this week paſt the preſs for ſeamen has been ſo hot, that no veſſel, inward or outward bound, eſcaped being boarded. The men of war here, we believe, are ſo full of men, that they are obliged to let the outward bound veſſels paſs this day. It is however the general opinion, that we will not have war; but that the preſent bold meaſure is to intimidate the French from interfering with the King of Pruſſia, in the work he has begun, of replacing the Stadtholder. The preſent rumour has had no effect upon the prices of American and Weſt-India produce."—— The letter concludes with obſerving, that one week after its date would determine, whether Great-Britain was to be at peace or war.

STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, November 21.

Sixty members of the convention being aſſembled, Mr. M'Kean propoſed that the returns ſhould be read over, whereupon it was found that the following perſons were duly elected, viz.

Philadelphia City. George Latimer, Benjamin Ruſh, Hillary Baker, James Wilſon, Thomas M'Kean.

Philadelphia County. William M'Pherſon, John Hunn, George Gray, Samuel Aſhmead, Enoch Edwards.

Bucks. Henry Wynkoop, John Barclay, Thomas Yardly, Abraham Stout.

Cheſter. Thomas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheyney, John Hannum.

Lancaſter. Stephen Chambers, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff, John Hubley, Jaſper Yates, John Whitehill.

York. Henry Slagle, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Hartley, David Grier, John Black, Benjamin Pedan.

Cumberland. John Harris, John Reynolds, Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge.

Berks. Nicholas Lutz, John Ludwig, Abraham Lincoln, John Biſhop, Joſeph Hieſter.

Northampton. John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horſefield, David Deſhler.

Bedford. James Martin, Joſeph Powel.

Northumberland. William Wilſon, John Boyd.

Weſtmoreland. William Findley, John Baird, William Todd.

Waſhington. James Marſhall, James Edgar, Thomas Scott, John Nevill.

Fayette. Nathaniel Breading, John Smilie.

Franklin. Richard Baird, John Alliſon.

Montgomery. Jonathan Roberts, John Richards, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, James Morris.

Dauphin. William Brown, Adam Orth, John Andre Hannah.

Luzerne. Timothy Pickering.

Huntingdon. Benjamin Elliot.

The members then proceeded by ballot to the election of a preſident, when there appeared 30 votes for Mr. Muhlenberg, 29 for Mr. M'Kean, and one for Mr. Gray. General Wayne doubted, whether 30 votes could be deemed the ſenſe of the meeting, as it was not a majority of 60, the number of delegates preſent, which occaſioned a ſhort converſation upon the ſubject; but at length, the queſtion being taken, whether Mr. Muhlenberg ſhould be conducted to the chair? it was determined in the affirmative. It was then propoſed to proceed to the choice of a clerk, but that buſineſs was deferred on motion of Mr. Smilie.

FRIDAY, November 23.

The Convention being met, purſuant to adjournment, on motion of Mr. M'Kean, they proceeded to the choice of a Secretary, when Mr. James Campbell was duly elected. Mr. Burt was afterwards appointed Meſſenger, and Mr. Fry Door-keeper. An application from Thomas Lloyd to be made Aſſiſtant Clerk, was read, and a motion, complying with the ſame, was poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Smilie, reſolved that the doors of the Convention be kept open.

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, the Conſtitution propoſed for the federal government, was taken up and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Wilſon then moved that the time of meeting and adjourning ſhould be fixed, obſerving that with reſpect to the time of adjournment, it had been found neceſſary in the Federal Convention to make a rule that at 4 o'clock they ſhould break up, even if a member was in the middle of his ſpeech, and he propoſed that two o'clock ſhould be the hour now limitted for adjournment; but, after a ſhort converſation, it was agreed that the Convention ſhould meet at 10 o'clock each morning, leaving the hour of adjournment unſpecified.

The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The buſineſs of the convention being brought before that honorable body on Saturday laſt by motion of the honorable Mr. M'Kean, in the following words, viz. " That this convention do aſſent to and ratify the conſtitution agreed to on the 17th of September laſt, by the convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia," Mr. Wilſon attracted the attention of the houſe, by a ſpeech which the celebrated Roman orator would not have bluſhed to own. He began by pointing out the difficulties that the late convention had to encounter; the diverſity of opinion, intereſt and prejudice they had to combat. He ſketched the different forms of ancient and modern republics, and ſhewed how imperfect models they were for our imitation; he proved to demonſtration, that there was not among them one confederated republic; he mentioned theſe difficulties (he ſaid) not to make a parade of the merits of the convention in ſurmounting them, but to ſhew how viſionary---how idle it is to expect, that under them a government could be framed unexceptionable in all its parts to each individual of ſo extenſive an empire. He forcibly contraſted the imbecility of our preſent confederation with the energy that muſt reſult from the proffered conſtitution. After defining (with an accuracy which marked his acquaintance with governmental hiſtory) the different kinds of government, and pointing out their reſpective advantages and wants, he concluded a ſpeech which had juſtly won the admiration of his audience, by ſaying, that the late convention had in view, and, he hoped, had in ſome meaſure executed a conſtitution, whoſe energy would pervade the union, and reſtore credit and happineſs to a diſtracted empire.

On Monday afternoon, in the convention of this ſtate, it was moved by Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers, That this convention do now proceed to conſider the propoſed conſtitution by articles.

After ſome debate it was moved by Mr. R. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. Lincoln, that the aforeſaid motion be poſtponed, in order to introduce the following, viz. That this convention reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating and conſidering the aforeſaid conſtitution by articles and ſections, and to make report thereon.

A debate of conſiderable length now took place, which turned principally on the expediency of reſolving the Convention into a committee of the whole. In favor of this meaſure it was urged, that it would ſubject the conſtitution to a more free and candid diſcuſſion---that it would allow more time for the members to make up their minds---and that it would be more conſonant to the practice of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.----Againſt the motion was urged, that by going into a committee of the whole, no minutes could be taken of the proceedings, and that the people at large would thereby be kept in ignorance of them---that as full liberty was given to each to ſpeak as often as he pleaſed, there would be the ſame time given for deliberation in convention as in the committee---that the practice of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania was no precedent for the Convention---that this was a body without a precedent in the hiſtory of mankind---and that, as the whole conſtitution was a ſingle propoſition, and that propoſition alone before the convention, it was unneceſſary to go into a committee, eſpecially as no queſtion could be taken upon any part of the conſtitution, nor any additions made to it, agreeably to the recommendation of the Aſſembly, under which the convention ſat; although objections to every part of it might be made before the queſtion of ratification was propoſed.

The queſtion being at length put, Mr. Whitehill's motion for poſtponement was loſt, the yeas and nays being as follow----

YEAS. John Whitehill, John Harris, John Reynolds, Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge, Nicholas Lutz, John Ludwig, Abraham Lincoln, John Biſhop, Joſeph Heiſter, James Martin, Joſeph Powell, William Findley, John Baird, William Todd, James Marſhall, James Edgar, Thomas Scott, Nathaniel Breading, John Smilie, Richard Baird, William Brown, Adam Orth, John Andre Hannah. 24.

NAYS. George Latimer, Benjamin Ruſh, Hilary Baker, James Wilſon, Thomas M'Kean, William M'Pherſon, John Hunn, George Gray, Samuel Aſhmead, Enoch Edwards, Henry Wynkoop, John Barclay, Thomas Yardley, Abraham Stout, Thmas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheyney, John Hannum, Stephen Chambers, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff, John Hubley, Jaſper Yeates, Henry Slagle, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Hartley, David Grier, John Black, Benjamin Pedan, John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horſefield, David Deſhler, William Wilſon, John Boyd, John Nevill, John Alliſon, Jonathan Roberts, John Richards, F. A. Muhlenberg, James Morris, Timothy Pickering. 44.

The queſtion on Mr. M'Kean's motion was then put, and the motion adopted.

The ſpeakers in favor of the motion for a committee were, Mr. Findley, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Whitehill.----The ſpeakers againſt it were, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Wilſon, Dr. Ruſh and Mr. Chambers.

Yeſterday, in Convention, it was moved by Mr. Whitehill, and ſeconded by Mr. Lincoln, " That a proteſt ſhould be entered againſt the motion for ratifying the conſtitution, if required."

It was urged in favor of this motion, that it was the practice of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, and that the minority might thereby juſtify their votes to their conſtituents and to poſterity.

Againſt it, it was ſaid, the practice of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania was *ſingular* in this particular, and that it had done more miſchief than good in the ſtate---that it would produce long replies from the majority in defence of their votes, and that this would greatly ſwell the files, and encreaſe the expence of printing our journals---that entering a proteſt would only ſerve to inflame and diſtract the ſtate unneceſſarily upon a queſtion, that, for the preſent, could not eaſily be reconſidered, or repealed---that the news-papers were open to the minority for proteſts and addreſſes, and that they had a much more extenſive circulation and influence than the journal of the convention could poſſibly have. The votes being called, there appeared for the queſtion 22; againſt it 44.

The ſpeakers in favor of the motion were, Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie.---Againſt it were, Dr. Ruſh, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Wilſon, and Col. Hartley.

§ The Land-holders and Inhabitants of the county of *Philadelphia* are requeſted to meet, on FRIDAY next, at one o'clock, at the Houſe of William Leſher, in Germantown, to take into conſideration the propriety of ſignifying their approbation of the county being offered to Congreſs as a ſeat of Government, in which to exerciſe their juriſdiction, agreeable to the Terms of the propoſed Fœderal Conſtitution.

November 28, 1787.

, The Truſtees of Dickinſon College are requeſted to meet at Carliſle, on the third TUESDAY in January, on particular buſineſs.

THE anniverſary meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at the City-Tavern, on Friday Evening next, the 30th inſt. at ſix o'clock, when it is expected all the members will attend. THOMAS EWING, Secretary.

†‡† Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to become members of this charitable inſtitution are requeſted to ſignify their intention to Magnus Miller, Emanuel Walker, William Turnbull, Thomas Leiper, Robert Smith, or John Shields, previous to the anniverſary.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now ſelling by the groſs, dozen, or ſingle one, at the uſual prices, by ELEAZER OSWALD, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

[Contents in our next.]

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the orphans court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at vendue, on the premiſes, the 8th day of December next, a plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing 243 acres, with the uſual allowance for public roads and highways, whereon is erected a large ſtone houſe, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, by

RACHEL WHITE, Adminiſtratrix.

November 14, 1787. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,

A Second EDITION

OF THE

American Muſeum,

For JANUARY, 1787.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18ſ per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun. Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompſon, and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Said meſſuage and tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff,

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Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Bedminſter townſhip; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinſon, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford townſhip, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be old by § WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vanſandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vanſandt, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pennſbury manor, Falls townſhip; bounded by the Briſtol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinſman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilſon, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hifts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafoos, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shoek, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Cline, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaireſs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their claims regularly atteſted.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY,) Adminiſtrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSSALL,)

AGREEABLY to a reſolution of the acting committee, paſſed on the evening of the 13th inſtant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in purſuance of the humane deſign of the "Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Priſons," ſuitable apartments are provided in the Workhouſe in this city, and a proper perſon engaged at all times to ſuperintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ſhip biſcuit, ſoup and other proviſions, as benevolent donations from thoſe generous characters who wiſh in part to leſſen the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; as ſuch they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, adminiſtered to perſons in confinement, who are in preſſing want of the ſame.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at preſent conſiſt of---

WILLIAM ROGERS, JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY, JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER, BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The ſeveral Printers will pleaſe to give the foregoing, ſucceſſively, a place in their uſeful Papers.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived. There are on the premiſes a large commodious Stone Dwelling Houſe and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient ſtabling, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriſtown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log houſe and barn; the plough-land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hackets town, Eaſt Jerſey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787. ¶

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to WILLIAM RUSH, Eſquire, where ſhe continues to ſell the following ſorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preſerved QUINCES, and BITTERS, alſo the beſt pickling VINEGAR. §

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-houſe tavern, Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania: a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and other valuable papers, with a ſmall ſum of money. The owner applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place aforeſaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. §

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jerſey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Alſo to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than uſual.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED immediately, a ſingle man who underſtands the cutlery buſineſs, eſpecially making ſcythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanſhip and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Compaſs tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaſter.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.